

DAILY REPORT



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FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS BRIEFING

Basic Law To Govern Hong Kong

OW241122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A spokeswoman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry stressed here today that the political structural reform in Hong Kong must converge with the basic law (of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China which is being formulated).

This is the Chinese Government's basic position on the matter, she said, adding that to do otherwise will adversely affect Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

She said that it is out of the question to say that by expounding the Chinese Government's position on relevant issues, the Chinese side is interfering in Britain's administration of Hong Kong during the transitional period.

The spokeswoman made these remarks at this afternoon's weekly news briefing when asked to comment on the fact that on June 20, 1987, Hong Kong newspapers reported remarks published by the news weekly "Outlook" concerning the development of Hong Kong's political structure made by Li Hou, deputy director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council.

Stating that China's view is shared by the British side, she recalled that British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Renton said in January 1986 at a press conference in Hong Kong that the development of Hong Kong's political structure should converge with the basic law in order to avoid acute repercussions in Hong Kong. If the joint declaration is to be a success, there must be a convergence between the two. This is the only way to ensure a smooth transfer (of the government) and continue stability and prosperity in Hong Kong throughout the 1990s.

FRG Chancellor To Visit

OW241031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1019 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, will pay an official visit to China from July 12 to 19 at the invitation of Premier Zhao Ziyang.

This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a press briefing here this afternoon.

Bolivian Congress Leader To Visit

OW241057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing June 23 (XINHUA) -- Julio Garrett Aillon, president of the National Congress of Bolivia, and his party will arrive here June 29 for a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly press briefing here this afternoon.

Colombian Parliamentarians To Visit

OW241105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1026 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Senate of Colombia, led by Humberto Pelaez Gutierrez, president of the Congress and Senate, will arrive here on June 28 for a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

This was announced by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Also at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee, Julio Garrett Aillon, president of the National Congress of Bolivia, and his party will arrive here June 29 for a goodwill visit to China.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS SOUTH KOREAN DEMONSTRATIONS

HK231355 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Jun 87 p 1

["New Talk" column: "What Are the New Conditions for Dialogue in South Korea"]

[Text] It seems that the turbulent situation in South Korea may bring about dialogue, but whether the dialogue needs some preconditions, whether these conditions can be realized, and whether the dialogue is useful will depend on how things develop in the next 1 or 2 days.

This morning, No Tae-u, the head of the Democratic Justice Party, who was nominated by Chon Tu-hwan as his successor, went to see the president and proposed that Chon Tu-hwan personally talk with opposition leader Kim Yong-sam (of the United Democratic Party). This proposal was accepted by Chon.

This development shows that Chon Tu-hwan has made a concession. After the United States said that it would send an official to mediate between South Korea's two conflicting parties, Chon Tu-hwan agreed that No Tae-u would hold talks with the opposition party leaders. Although other opposition leaders agreed to talk with No, Kim Yong-sam insisted that Chon Tu-hwan himself must personally talk with the opposition leaders.

No Tae-u also said that the publication of the Democratic Justice Party's plan for improving the election methods, which was worked out at yesterday's meeting, will be postponed. It seems that they want to first see the results of the talks between Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Yong-sam also made a concession. This morning, after talking with Kim Su-kwan, the bishop of the Myong Tang Church, Kim Yong-sam announced that the antigovernment mass demonstration on Friday (26 June) may be postponed.

However, some people among the opposition put forth two preconditions. First, Chon Tu-hwan must release all people who were arrested in the recent demonstrations; second, the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, the other opposition leader, must also be lifted.

Should these two points be used as preconditions for the talks, or should they be formally presented by Kim Yong-sam in his talks with Chon Tu-hwan? This will greatly affect the prospects of the talks. If Kim Yong-sam demands that Chon Tu-hwan talk with him and Kim Tae-chung at the same time, some side issues and new problems may crop up.

As the other factor that may affect the way things develop, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur will arrive in Seoul. Both Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Yong-sam may want to talk with Sigur first before they meet.

Before leaving the United States, Sigur said in a television interview that if Chon Tu-hwan really wants to check the rioting, he must carry out reform. This will achieve two goals. First, it will diffuse the American public's discontent with the South Korean situation; and second, the United States can still attempt to maintain Chon Tu-hwan's rule. If Chon Tu-hwan cannot satisfy these demands of the United States, it will be hard to say what will occur in the future.

Next year's Olympics in Seoul will be related to the situation in South Korea, but it is still too early to rule out the possibility of it successfully being held in Seoul. The vice president of the Olympic committee has announced that the decision on any change in the location of the games will not be made earlier than 3 months before the start of the games. That is, the decision on whether to change the place of the Olympics will not be made before next summer or a year from now.

The situation in South Korea is rather complicated. There are internal problems, the interference of the United States, and other factors. Even if there is any interim conciliation agreement, it is still hard to remove the factors for unrest on the long run.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS KOKARYO BELONGS TO PRC

OW180919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (XINHUA) -- Korea today said that the Kokaryo [Guanghua] dormitory in Japan's Kyoto should be returned to China and that what the Japanese authorities have done represents an attempt to create "two Chinas."

In a commentary titled "Kokaryo should belong to the People's Republic of China," the official newspaper "NODONG SINMUN" noted that the Japanese judicial authorities have accepted a lawsuit filed by the Taiwan authorities and judged the property rights of the dormitory to Taiwan. This is an action which runs counter to the principles of the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement and international law, the paper declared.

The ruling shows that Japan still recognizes Taiwan as a "country" and tries to create "two Chinas," the commentary said, adding that the action is an infringement on and insult to the sovereign and legitimate rights of China.

It refuted the allegation of the Japanese Government that the government cannot intervene in judicial affairs in view of the "division of powers among the three branches" -- the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The ruling could have been reversed if the Japanese Government had acted in accordance with the principles of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and international law, the paper declared.

FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE SCIENCE OFFICIAL

OW232223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) - Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi met Ryukichi Hashiguchi, president of the Association for Japan-China Scientific and Technological Exchange, here today.

Fang and Hashiguchi had a cordial conversation on promoting scientific and technological cooperation between peoples of the [words indistinct] the future.

PRC LEADERS GREET NEW VIETNAMESE LEADERS

OW231157 Beijing Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 23 Jun. 87

[Text] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, on 20 June addressed messages respectively to Vo Chi Cong, Le Quang Dao, and Pham Hung to congratulate them on their election to the new leadership positions in Vietnam.

President Li Xiannian's message to President Vo Chi Cong read:

I warmly congratulate you on your election to the position of president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Chairman Peng Zhen's message to National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao read:

I warmly congratulate you on your election to the position of chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's message to Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Hung read:

I warmly congratulate you on your election to the position of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

COMMENTATOR ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER NANSHAS, XISHAS

OW231401 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 22 Jun 87

["China's Sovereignty Over Nansha and Xisha Islands Is Undeniable" -- by station commentator Ya Ming]

[Text] On 15 June, a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement criticizing Chinese ships for violating Vietnam's sovereignty and threatening Southeast Asia by conducting survey and patrol activities in the waters of the Nansha Islands. At the same time, he stressed Vietnam's sovereignty over the Xisha Islands. This was an entirely ridiculous argument.

The Nansha and Xisha Islands have so far remained China's territory. China's sovereignty over these islands and the surrounding waters is undeniable. China exercised its legal right when it has its ships conduct survey and patrol activities in the waters of the Nansha Islands this time. It is crystal clear that the Vietnamese authorities' nonsensical criticism constitutes rude interference in China's internal affairs.

China has many historical documents and [words indistinct] and can produce sufficient proof that the Nansha and Xisha Islands, as well as other islands in the South China Sea, have long been China's territory. After the birth of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Government has many times issued statements affirming China's sovereignty over the islands in the South China Sea. This position has been respected and recognized by international circles. Even Vietnam, in 1975 and before, recognized on many occasions China's sovereignty over the Nansha and Xisha Islands through the press and in textbooks, state-published maps, and Vietnamese leaders' statements.

Since 1975, the Vietnamese authorities, running counter to their former position, have nonsensically stated that the Nansha and Xisha Islands are Vietnamese territory and have openly sent troops to occupy a number of islands of the Nansha archipelago and incessantly encroached on the waters of the Xisha Islands. Facts prove that it is not China, but the Vietnamese authorities, that have encroached on another country's territory. It was the Vietnamese authorities, "thief crying, (stop thief)," trick to criticize China by saying that Chinese ship patrols in the waters of the Nansha Islands threaten Southeast Asia with a view to setting China and the Southeast Asian countries against each other.

As everyone knows, Vietnam's armed aggression against Cambodia has lasted 8 years now, and it has so far refused to withdraw its troops. As pointed out by the ASEAN countries on many occasions, Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia constitutes a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Therefore, who is threatening Southeast Asia? The world's public has given its own verdict.

Since Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia, the Chinese Government and people, in the defence of justice, have vehemently condemned Vietnam's hegemonic act and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, thereby arousing the Vietnamese authorities' hatred and resentment.

The Vietnamese authorities have many times [words indistinct] Sino-Vietnamese relations. This time, against the same background, they nonsensically criticized Chinese ships for conducting patrol operations in the waters of the Nansha Islands.

China and Vietnam have cultivated a long-standing friendship. The Vietnamese authorities' frenzied opposition to China has caused their isolation from the peoples of the two countries. To escape this isolation, they have externally revealed their desire to readily improve relations with China. But regrettably they have taken no realistic action. One wonders: How can the Vietnamese authorities, who are stubbornly clinging to their aggression against Cambodia, improve relations with the Chinese people, the supporters of the Cambodian people's anti-aggression struggle? The Vietnamese authorities criticized China on the basis of their nonsensical position that the Nansha and Xisha Islands are Vietnamese territory while seeking to disrupt relations between China and the ASEAN countries. Is this a move aimed at improving relations with China?

If the Vietnamese authorities truly want to improve relations with China, they must withdraw their troops from Cambodia and return to their former correct position of recognizing the Nansha and Xisha Islands as China's territory. They must also withdraw their troops from the islands they occupy.

Will the Vietnamese authorities do so? This is a challenge to their good will.

ZHAO-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES PAKISTAN VISIT

Zhao Ziyang Interviewed

OW231834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1806 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today said his country has always stood for a just and reasonable settlement of the questions left over from history with its neighboring countries in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation and through peaceful negotiations.

Answering questions put by a Pakistan TV reporter in an interview here this evening, the Chinese premier said his government has pursued a policy of good-neighborliness and friendship and strived for the establishment and development of friendly and cooperative relations with all its neighbors on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The five principles are mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

As to the fact that relations between China and certain neighboring countries are yet to be normalized or improved, Zhao said, the cause does not lie with the Chinese side.

Referring to the long-standing warm relationship between China and Pakistan over the past decades despite leadership changes in both nations, Zhao, who arrived here Sunday for a four-day official visit, explained that the key to the steady development of bilateral ties is that the two neighbors have always abided by the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"We have treated each other as equals and respected each other and have mutual trust and understanding for each other," Zhao said.

The Chinese premier reaffirmed that in safeguarding world peace, China will never enter into alliance or establish strategic relations with either of the superpowers.

Zhao, Ziaul Haq on Afghanistan

OW231845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1811 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 23 (XINHUA) -- China firmly supports Pakistan's sincere efforts calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and seeking a just settlement of the Afghan question.

This statement was made by visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang when he spoke at a dinner given for him by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq here today prior to the end of his official visit to Afghanistan.

Drawing attention to the continuing foreign military intervention in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, Ziaul Haq said: "What is happening there fills us with the apprehension that this region might become a theater for superpower confrontation."

Referring to the identical views on this subject held by Pakistan and China, he said both countries believe that no country can abrogate to itself the right to intervene in the internal affairs of a weaker neighbor, or impose its will on it by force.

He termed this as "a matter of fundamental principles," adding: "We can never acquiesce in an assault on the unarmed people of an independent and sovereign country with modern tanks and guns, with the intention of foisting upon it a government, which neither reflects the aspirations of its people, nor is capable of safeguarding their rights."

Ziaul Haq told the Chinese premier that his country is making its best efforts to bring about a withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and promote a political settlement, so that the Afghan refugees, estimated at over three million in Pakistan and another million in Iran, would return to an independent, sovereign and non-aligned Afghanistan.

Premier Zhao reaffirmed China's appreciation of Pakistan's principled and just stand on Afghanistan as well as its positive contributions to safeguarding peace and stability in South Asia and promoting cooperation in this region.

He reassured his host that as a developing country belonging to the Third World, China makes it the basic cornerstone of its foreign policy to further consolidate and strengthen its unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, including Pakistan.

The two leaders spoke in glowing terms of the smooth development of the friendly and cooperative relations between their countries.

The Pakistani president said that in his view, the fundamental reason behind the secret of their unique friendship is the close convergence and harmony between the national interests of China and Pakistan.

"There is a mutuality of benefits which flow out of this friendship," he remarked.

Premier Zhao echoed by saying that "what is of special significance is that both our two countries are committed to and abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

"In our bilateral contact, we respect and trust each other, treat one another as equals and carry out mutually beneficial cooperation with full understanding," he added.

Zhao described his visit to Pakistan, his second in six years, as a successful one which had fully attained its expected goal. The talks and meetings he held with Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and Ziaul Haq reached an identity of views on a wide range of major international issues.

The Chinese premier is leaving for home tomorrow morning.

Qian Meets Foreign Minister

OW232354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 23 Jun 87

[**"China Provides Relief Materials to Afghan Refugees" -- XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Islamabad, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, on behalf of the Chinese government and the Red Cross Society of China, today requested Pakistan to deliver relief materials provided by China to the Afghan refugees living in this country.

Qian, who is accompanying Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on a four-day visit to Pakistan, handed over a list of relief materials such as rice, trucks, cotton cloth and medicines to Syed Qasim Shah, Pakistani minister for Kashmir affairs, states and frontier regions and northern areas at a ceremony here this afternoon.

The vice-foreign minister said that the Chinese people are deeply concerned about and sympathize with the Afghan people who are plagued by foreign aggression and have become destitute and homeless.

"We appreciate the humanitarian relief and assistance provided by the Pakistan Government and people to the Afghan refugees and wish to join efforts with the international community to work for the alleviation of the suffering of the Afghan refugees," he noted.

He restated the support of the Chinese Government and people for the Afghan people's just struggle against foreign aggression and for the restoration of their national independence. China calls for an early withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, he said.

Qian said that China hopes to see a fair and reasonable political settlement of the Afghan issue at an early date so that the displaced Afghan refugees can return to their homeland in safety and dignity.

In reply, the Pakistan minister thanked China for the humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees.

He said, the assistance shows China's strong support for the Afghan people's just struggle against foreign aggression.

The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. Soviet military occupation of that country since then has forced about five million Afghan people, one third of its total population to flee their homeland and seek shelter on foreign lands.

Pakistan has to bear heavy economic burdens to accept over three million Afghan refugees.

This morning, the Chinese vice foreign minister met with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and discussed with him regional and international issues of common concern.

A Chinese source said they shared common ground on a wide range of issues covered in their discussion.

Ziaul Haq Accepts Invitation

OW240016 Beijing XINHUA in English 2355 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq today accepted Chinese President Li Xiannian's invitation for a visit during his meeting with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

The Pakistani leader has traveled to China for three times since 1977, and the last trip was made in 1982.

A Chinese source said after Ziaul Haq's meeting with Zhao, the second since the Chinese premier's arrival on Sunday for a four-day official tour, that the two sides had reached an identity of views on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues.

WAN LI MEETS MAURITANIAN MINISTERIAL DELEGATION

OW232214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese acting Premier Wan Li met here today Brahim Alioune Ould N'diaye, Mauritanian minister of equipment, and his party.

Wan Li said China and Mauritania have been cooperating well in various fields since the establishment of their diplomatic relations more than 20 years ago.

Both are Third World countries, Wan said, adding that they should develop long-term cooperation in line with the principles of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and common progress."

N'diaye said China's friendship expressed to his delegation is proof of the good relations between the two countries and their cooperation has been effective.

YAO YILIN MEETS UAE COMMERCE DELEGATION

OW240448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here today a delegation from the Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the United Arab Emirates, led by president of the Chamber Sa'id Juma al-Nabudah.

FRG, FRANCE SEEK STRONGER WEST EUROPEAN DEFENSE

OW231201 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 23 Jun 87

[**"News Analysis: Bonn, Paris Gear Up for Stronger West European Defense (by Xia Zhimian)" -- XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Bonn, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Federal Germany and France began talking in the last week about how to strengthen military cooperation in Western Europe, something prompted by their worries about the possible U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate Euromissiles.

Under discussion is the creation of a Franco-Federal German joint army brigade proposed by Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and immediately supported by French President Francois Mitterrand, who said such a brigade would be an "embryo" for stronger West European defense.

Meanwhile, former French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius advocated an extension of France's nuclear umbrella to cover Federal Germany.

In Bonn, Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union, called for a European defense alliance led by France and Britain, the two nuclear powers in West Europe.

Former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is now the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, suggested leaders of France and Federal Germany immediately open negotiations on bilateral cooperation on conventional and nuclear forces.

The discussion of European defense, particularly Franco-Federal German military cooperation, is a display of the worries of Western Europe against the backdrop of the pending American-Soviet agreement on reducing nuclear forces in Europe.

In 1983, when U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced his plan to develop and build the space-based Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Western Europe suspected that the United States would hide itself behind the "space shield" while exposing Western Europe to attack by Soviet intermediate and short-range missiles as well as Warsaw Pact conventional forces.

In October 1986, when Reagan met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Reagan almost agreed to abolish all the intermediate-range missiles (those that can hit targets between 1,000 and 5,500 kilometers away) deployed in Europe without first consulting Washington's allies in Western Europe.

All this added to the worries over Washington's policies and the inequality of security between North America and Western Europe.

As a result, more and more people in Western Europe began to advocate an alliance of Western Europe -- an idea popular three decades ago -- and some countries, such as France, Britain and Federal Germany, expanded cooperation in arms production and increased their military consultations.

Although the United States has kept its NATO allies abreast of developments in the current talks on Euromissiles and they have solved their differences on the "double zero" option for cutting short- and medium-range missiles, Western Europe is still worried about the final results of the talks.

William Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO forces in Europe, put it well, saying Western Europe is now under the pressure of an agreement both the United States and the Soviet Union hope to reach.

It was under this situation that a speech made by former Federal German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in France last month started the current discussion on strengthening West European defense.

Schmidt proposed that an integrated conventional defense system be established for Western Europe and headed by a French commander.

According to Schmidt, France should extend its nuclear umbrella over all of Western Europe and be responsible for expenditures on an integrated nuclear force. Funding for the integrated conventional force would come mainly from Federal Germany, he proposed.

In addition, West European countries should strengthen joint arms production and increase spending on conventional defense, Schmidt said.

However, because of their different conditions and positions, leaders of France and Federal Germany have different proposals.

In general, those in power are cautious when they discuss how to strengthen Western Europe's defense.

Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, for example, expressed his support for the proposed Franco-Federal German army brigade, but stressed that the alliance between Federal Germany and the United States is of "vital importance" and cannot be replaced.

In Paris, President Mitterrand said that France cannot extend its nuclear umbrella.

In short, a joint and strengthened defense for Western Europe independent of the United States is now only a wish. But that wish is an expression of dissatisfaction with Washington's policy.

TIAN JIYUN RECEIVES DANISH INDUSTRY MINISTER

OW161324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met Danish Minister of Industry Niels Wilhjelm and his party here today.

CHI 24 Jun 87

I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
L A T I N A M E R I C A & C A R I B B E A N

J 1

WU XUEQIAN SIGNS CULTURAL PACT WITH CHILE

OW182156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1057 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jun (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his party left Santiago for home tonight after winding up their 4-day official visit to Chile.

Seeing Foreign Minister Wu off at the airport were Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle, Chinese Ambassador to Chile Huang Shikang, and representatives from the Chilean-Chinese Cultural Association.

During the visit, Foreign Minister Wu met with President Pinochet and Foreign Minister Del Valle on different occasions. He also visited Chile's ("Las Mutanas") copper smeltery.

On the morning of 17 June, Foreign Ministers Wu and Del Valle signed a Sino-Chilean cultural agreement on behalf of their respective governments. After that, Foreign Minister Wu made a lengthy speech at the headquarters of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean, giving an account of the development of economic and trade relations between China and Latin American countries in recent years.

Foreign Minister Wu arrived in Chile on 13 June for a visit after concluding his tours of Peru and Ecuador.

DENG LIQUN MEETS BOLIVIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

OW232219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1332 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met and gave a dinner for Carlos Serrate Reich, chairman of the April 9 Revolutionary Vanguard of Bolivia and member of the Chamber of Deputies, and his wife here tonight.

Serrate is here for exchanging views with Chinese leaders on relations between the Vanguard and CPC, economic cooperation between Bolivia and China and international issues.

WU XUEQIAN RETURNS FROM AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA TRIP

OW231244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian returned to Beijing this afternoon at the end of a tour of seven African and three Latin American countries.

STATE COUNCIL DISMISSES VICE FORESTRY MINISTER

OW231331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Council held a routine business meeting this morning at which it decided to dismiss Comrade Dong Zhiyong from his post as vice minister of forestry for this grave responsibility in the catastrophic Daxinganling forest fire.

The decision of the State Council pointed out: Comrade Dong Zhiyong was the vice minister of forestry in charge of the work of protecting forests and preventing forest fires. He lacked the necessary sense of responsibility in doing the work of protecting forests and preventing forest fires, committed serious bureaucratic errors, and neglected his duties. He was gravely responsible for the catastrophic Daxinganling forest fire. The decision to dismiss Comrade Dong Zhiyong from his post as vice minister of forestry is aimed at strictly enforcing discipline, safeguarding the interests of the people and the state, and further strengthening and improving forest management.

The decision called on the Ministry of Forestry, the various departments of the State Council, and the local people's governments at all levels to sincerely learn a lesson from this catastrophic forest fire, conscientiously implement the "Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China", resolutely combat bureaucracy, improve leadership in a down-to-earth manner, strengthen management, work cautiously, diligently and conscientiously, hold themselves highly responsible to the state and the people, and contribute to China's socialist construction cause.

Today's meeting also pointed out: According to the provisions of the "Forestry Law," which stipulates that the local people's governments at all levels should do a good job in preventing and putting out forest fires, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government should also hold itself gravely responsible for this catastrophic forest fire. In this regard, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government should earnestly and sincerely conduct self-examination.

Acting Premier Wan Li presided over today's routine business meeting of the State Council. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun made a speech at the meeting.

Tian Jiyun pointed out: We can see from this catastrophic Daxinganling forest fire that the provisions of the "Forestry Law" on protecting forests and preventing forest fires have not been implemented. Enterprise mismanagement, lax discipline, violations of regulations, operation against rules, and serious bureaucracy in the leadership constitute major causes of this incident. It is for this reason that the State Council has affixed responsibility on the principal leading comrades of the Forestry Ministry. Other people responsible for this incident will also be practically and seriously dealt with in the course of fact-finding investigations.

Tian Jiyun said: The extraordinary forest fire in Heilongjiang's Daxinganling and the recent fire in Nei Monggol's primeval forests show that forest protection and fire prevention are very inadequate in forest areas. It is imperative to attach great importance to this work. He said: Forest protection and fire prevention constitute a great task involving various departments. For instance, how to integrate afforestation with road and firebreak construction? How to gradually modernize fire prevention facilities and equipment? How to train a contingent of forest police with high mobility and advanced equipment, which is capable of meeting peacetime and wartime needs? How to prevent fires in primeval forests, where situations are very difficult to handle? How to coordinate with locally stationed army units in planting trees and preventing fires in forest areas? How to make plans, investments, and financial appropriations to support fire prevention efforts? These problems involve many areas. The Forestry Ministry should organize efforts to conduct special research in these areas and offer relevant suggestions. All departments concerned should give energetic cooperation and support.

Tian Jiyun said: The extraordinary forest fire in Heilongjiang's Daxinganling also serves as a serious warning to all localities, departments, enterprises, and establishments throughout the country. Since the State Council's 6 June Plenary Session adopted the decision on the handling of this accident, many localities and departments have taken their actual situations into consideration, checked up on bureaucratism in their respective units, and taken relevant remedial measures. However, some departments and localities have put off handling cases involving grave accidents that occurred in the past. He urged major responsible persons of all departments and localities concerned to take personal interest in this matter, to promptly handle these cases, and to come up with substantial results.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS, REMOVES OFFICIALS

OW231802 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1332 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Council on 16 May and 8 June appointed and removed a number of state functionaries. The appointments and removals are as follows:

Appointment of Wang Fang [3769 5364] as the First Political Commissar of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force; of Liu Mingjiu [0491 7686 0046], Xu Qing [1776 7230], and He Yong [0149 0516] as vice ministers of supervision; and of Chen Binfan [7115 1755 5672] as vice president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation;

Removal of Xu Qing from the post of vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; of Zhao Weichen from the post of vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; of Zeng Xianlin from the posts of vice minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and of the State Planning Commission.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS FINAL SESSION

Adopts Technical Contract Law

OW231207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- A law on technical contracts was adopted today by the 21st Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The law, which is to go into force beginning November 1, this year, guarantees the legal rights of contractors, safeguard the technical market and promote the development of science and technology.

The law will be used in establishing civil rights and duties in performing contracts for technical development, transfer, and technical consulting and other services among legal persons, between legal persons and citizens and among citizens.

In making technical contracts, both contractors should abide by the economic contract law concerning foreign businesses if one side is a foreign enterprise, organization or individual.

The law stipulates that individuals who have made technical findings have the right of using and transferring the techniques, and making technical contracts. Individual inventors are allowed to make copyright clear in documents concerning their own technical findings.

However, the right of using and transferring technical findings will belong to their workplaces if inventors have made their findings during the course of their work and used the financial and technical facilities of their workplaces.

The law consists of seven chapters and 56 articles, and has clear stipulations about preparing, performing, changing and terminating technical contracts, and about contracts on technical development, transfer, consulting and other services, and about the arbitration and legal proceedings taking of technical contracts.

The law stipulates that contractors may settle disputes through negotiations or apply to the government arbitration organs according to the relevant clause in the contract on arbitration or the written arbitration agreement reached later.

They may bring them to the People's Court if there is not any clause on arbitration in the contract and no agreement has been reached later either.

Blames Fire on Bureaucracy

OW200247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- While examining a report by Chen Junsheng, secretary general of the State Council, on the situation of the Colossal Daxinganling forest fire, members of the NPC Standing Committee pointed out that the fire once again proved that bureaucracy is detrimental to the country and the people. In order to ensure success in all fields of works, it is imperative that bureaucracy be resolutely resisted.

During their group discussions yesterday and today, the committee members held that the State Council was effective in organizing and leading the work to extinguish the fire, and was absolutely correct in its decision to dismiss Forestry Minister Yang Zhong from his post for his grave responsibility in the extraordinary fire due to serious bureaucracy.

Leading cadres at all levels should learn a lesson from this fire, overcome bureaucracy and continue to improve work style.

Committee member Chen Heqiao said: Leaders of the State Council attached importance to the work of extinguishing the extraordinary fire, and their guidance was timely. Long before the fire broke out, leading comrades of the State Council had given concrete instructions regarding the prevention of forest fires, but the leadership of the Forestry Ministry did not carry out the above instructions seriously. Good instruction at the hand of an irresponsible bureaucrat will also be useless. This is also a bitter lesson from this fire.

Committee member Ye Lin said: This fire shows the harm of serious bureaucracy in the leadership of the Forestry Ministry. It has brought colossal losses to the country and the people. Our country's scarce forest resources, in particular, have suffered irretrievable damage. This is a profound lesson and also an infuriating matter. Through the lesson drawn from this extraordinary fire, we must earnestly investigate the responsibilities for continued accidents such as explosions and ferry mishaps in recent years, check up on the serious bureaucracy among leading cadres and unhealthy tendencies, and improve our work.

Committee member Mamtov Kurban said: The Daxinganling fire disaster was a rare case with huge losses. It reveals the bureaucracy of some leading departments. The main work of some leading cadres now is only to hear reports, convene meetings and make appeals on general matters. This leads to excessive meetings and documents and unchecked formalism.

Committee member Zhang Zhixiang said: Now we have an excess of bureaucrats and red tape. The more we reduce our staff and offices, the faster they increase, and the problem of overstaffing is serious. The above flaws generally remain unnoticed, however, once there is an accident, they are fully exposed. From now on, we must follow the mass line in appointing or dismissing leading cadres. We must see whether any given comrade wholeheartedly serves the people, whether he has accomplished anything, and must not rely solely on a leading cadre's personal impression.

Committee member Mo Wenhua said: Forestry Ministry Yang Zhong must bear the main responsibility for this extraordinary forest fire. However, the NPC also has a specific responsibility because it appointed Yang Zhong. This shows that the NPC did not appropriately examine the ministry. Besides, the NPC's supervision over the implementation of the Forestry Law by the Ministry of Forestry was inefficient.

Committee member Hu Jiwei said: At present, bureaucracy is quite serious and prevalent. The fundamental way of opposing bureaucracy is to strengthen the building of the democratic system, simultaneously pursue reform of the political structure and the economy, place our cadres under the supervision of the people and the masses, and place the government work under the supervision of the NPC. One way to exercise supervision is to make full use of mass media more extensively and timely, reflecting the criticisms and suggestions of the masses and the people's deputies towards government and the cadres at all levels.

In their speeches, committee members also proposed strictly carrying out the Forestry Law, strengthening management of the timber enterprises, and improving the rules and regulations for protecting the forests and preventing fires in order to avoid a recurrence of such an accident and guard against possible trouble.

Resolution on Forest Fire

OW240447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on the Colossal Daxinganling Forest Fire (Adopted on 23 June 1987)

The 21st Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee, after hearing the report made on behalf of the State Council by Chen Junsheng, secretary general of the State Council and leader of the Daxinganling fire fighting leading group, expressed its satisfaction with the many measures taken by the State Council to lead and organize the work to extinguish the Daxinganling fire.

The session pays high tribute and respect to the PLA commanders and fighters, forest police, public security and fire fighting personnel, workers and masses as well as the concerned party, government and Army organs who made tremendous contributions in the struggle to put the fire out. It expresses profound grief for those who died in the colossal forest fire and extends heartfelt sympathy to the injured, the dependents of the dead and the people in the disaster area.

The session holds that this colossal forest fire happened as it did mainly because enterprise management was a mess, discipline was lax, regulations and rules were neglected, operations work was done in contravention of the regulations and the leaders were seriously afflicted with bureaucracy. The session approved the decision of the State Council to remove Yang Zhong from the position of minister of forestry.

The session stresses that protecting the valuable forest resources of the state and caring about, safeguarding and building forests is a glorious duty of the people of all nationalities in the country and the state organs at all levels. Forestry departments at all levels and the concerned localities must conscientiously sum up the experience and lessons learned, make practical efforts to improve their work style and strictly implement the "Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China" and the provisions on forest protection and fire prevention systems contained in the "Fire Prevention Regulations of the People's Republic of China" to be vigilantly alert against and put out any forest fire in good time.

The session feels that the colossal fire is a profound lesson and all departments, localities and units throughout the country should take warning from this lesson and resolutely oppose and correct the seriously irresponsible practice of acting as bureaucrats and overlords and the abominable behaviour of carrying out operations not in conformity with the regulations. All serious accidents that have something to do with responsibility must be handled with a serious attitude. Investigations should be carried out to affix the administrative and legal responsibilities of the persons involved in accordance with the law. There should be no indulgence or accommodation to anyone.

The session calls on the people in the areas affected by the Daxinganling fire and forestry workers and staff to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and, with the support and assistance of the state, strive to surmount difficulties, resume production as soon as possible, rebuild their homeland, recover, protect and develop forest resources and work together with the people of all nationalities in the rest of the country to make new contributions in building a modern socialist motherland.

Forestry Minister Removed

OW232020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on Relief of Yang Zhong From the Post of Forestry Minister (Approved on 23 Jun 1987)

Acting on a motion submitted by Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, the 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee has decided to relieve Yang Zhong from the post of forestry minister.

International Convention Joined

OW232038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on China's Participation in the "Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons Including Diplomats" (Adopted on 23 June 1987)

The 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee has decided that the PRC will join the "Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons Including Diplomats," and at the same time has declared that the PRC has reservations about and will not be restricted by the first section of Article 13 of the Convention.

Criminal Jurisdiction Approved

OW232034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on Exercising of Criminal Jurisdiction Over Crimes Against International Treaties Concluded or Participated In by the PRC (Adopted on 23 June 1987)

The 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee has decided that the PRC will exercise criminal jurisdiction over crimes against international treaties concluded or participated in by the PRC within the limits of obligations prescribed in the treaties.

Treaty With Bulgaria Ratified

OW232040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on Ratifying the "Consular Treaty Between the PRC and the People's Republic of Bulgaria" (Adopted on 23 June 1987)

The 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee has decided to ratify the "Consular Treaty Between the PRC and the People's Republic of Bulgaria" signed by State Councillor and concurrently Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on behalf of the PRC on 6 May 1987 in Beijing.

Treaty With Mexico Ratified

OW232041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing 23, Jun (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on Ratifying the "Consular Treaty Between the PRC and the United Mexican States"

(Adopted on 23 June 1987)

The 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee has decided to ratify the "Consular Treaty Between the PRC and the United Mexican States" signed by State Councillor and concurrently Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on behalf of the PRC on 7 February 1987 in Beijing.

Macao Declaration Ratified

OW232012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on Ratifying the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao"

(Adopted on 23 June 1987)

Acting on the decision of the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC to authorize its Standing Committee to review and decide on the ratification of the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao," the 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC has examined the State Council's motion on examining and ratifying the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao," and has decided to ratify the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao," including Annex I, "Elaboration by the Government of the PRC of Its Basic Policies Regarding Macao," and Annex II, "Arrangements for the Transitional Period," which were signed by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the Chinese Government on 13 April 1987.

1986 State Budget Approved

OW232052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on Approving the 1986 Final State Budget

(Adopted on 23 June 1987)

Acting on a resolution of the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC on "Authorizing the NPC Standing Committee To Examine and Approve the 1986 Final State Budget," the 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee has heard a "Report on the 1986 Final State Budget" by Vice Finance Minister Tian Yinong and, after deliberation and based on an examination report by the Financial and Economic Committee, has decided to approve the 1986 final State Budget submitted by the State Council as well as the "Report on the 1986 Final State Budget" made by Vice Finance Minister Tian Yinong.

New Appointments Approved

OW231750 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Namelist of appointments made by the NPC Standing Committee

Approved by the 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on 23 June 1987

1. Appointment of Hei Boli [7815 0130 3810] as member of the NPC Nationalities Committee.

2. Appointment of Li Youjiu [2621 0645 0046] as adviser to the NPC Law Committee.

3. Appointment of Xiong Chuanzhen [3574 0278 7201], Wang Naiping [3769 0035 1627], Wang Zhengyi [3769 2973 5030], Li Youming [2621 2589 2494], Fei Huijie [6316 1920 2638], Liu Kaiyu [0491 7030 6877], Zhao Xibo [6392 6932 3134], Chen Yanlin [7115 3601 7792], Liu Xiuhua [0491 4423 5478] (female), Wen Kunzhou [2429 1789 5297], Hu Chiju [5170 6375 5468] (female), and Chen Zhendong [7115 2182 2639] as procurators of the Supreme People's Procurorate.

Tianjin Procurator Appointed

OW231754 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1331 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Namelist of appointments made by the NPC Standing Committee

Approved by the 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on 23 Jun 1987

Approved by the appointment of Cao Yifei [7557 5065 7378] as chief procurator of the Tianjin Municipal People's Procurorate.

Peng Zhen at Closing Meeting

OW232105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1335 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- The 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee closed at the Great Hall of the People after completing votes on various motions this afternoon.

Chairman Peng Zhen attended the closing session. [passage omitted]

The meeting was presided over by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian. Vice chairmen attending the meeting today were Wei Guoqing, Geng Biao, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Huang Hua, and Chu Tunan.

Vice Premier of the State Council Qiao Shi, president of the Supreme People's Court Zheng Tianxiang, and Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procurorate Yang Yichen attended the meeting as observers.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREES ISSUED ON NPC DECISIONS

On Macao Declaration

OW232016 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decree of the President of the PRC

No 54

In accordance with a decision of the 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on ratifying the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao," I hereby ratify the "Joint Declaration of the Government of the PRC and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao," including Annex I, "Elaboration by the Government of the PRC of its Basic Policies Regarding Macao," and Annex II, "Arrangements for the Transitional Period," which were signed by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the Chinese Government on 13 April 1987.

President of the PRC Li Xiannian

23 Jun 1987

On Forestry Minister Removal

OW232024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decree of the President of the PRC

No 55

In accordance with a decision made by the 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on 23 June 1987, Yang Zhong is relieved from the post of forestry minister.

President of the PRC Li Xiannian

23 June 1987

On New Minister Appointments

OW231741 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1326 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Decree of the President of the PRC

No 56

The 21st Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee has made the following decisions on 23 June 1987:

1. Appointment of Yao Yilin as concurrently minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; and removal of Song Ping from his concurrent post as minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

2. Appointment of Wei Jianxing [1414 0256 5887] as minister of supervision.

3. Appointment of Gao Dezhan [7559 1795 0594] as minister of forestry.

President of the PRC Li Xiannian

23 June 1987

SONG RENQIONG ADDRESSES PEASANTS-WORKERS PARTY

OW220541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- Speech by Song Renqiong at the national conference of party delegates of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party on 18 June 1987

Friends and comrades:

The national conference of party delegates of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party ceremoniously opened today. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I hereby extend my warm greetings to the conference and my sincere respects to all leading comrades of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, to all delegates at this conference, and through you, to all comrades of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

We are glad to see that since its ninth national congress in 1983 the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party has done a great deal of effective work and made remarkable achievements in fulfilling the grand objectives of China's socialist modernization program. The party organizations at all levels of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party actively take part in consultation and discussion of major national and local policies, practice democratic supervision, and conscientiously help the CPC and the government further implement the policies for intellectuals. They also offer their expertise to help develop China's culture, education, science and technology, and in particular China's medical and public health undertakings, including traditional Chinese medicine. In addition, they do thorough ideological and political work among their members and among the masses with whom they have contacts, and they actively conduct friendly exchanges overseas. In short, the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, like other democratic parties, has played an important role in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, maintaining stability and unity, and promoting the great cause of the motherlands reunification.

The Peasants and Workers Democratic Party held the Third Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee in January this year. Led by Ji Fang, Zhou Gucheng, and other leading comrades of the older generation, it has made great progress in actively promoting the cooperation between the new and the old and the succession of new members to old members in its leading body. This conference of party delegates will elect more new comrades into the leading body and further promote cooperation between the new and the old and the succession of new comrades to old comrades. This conference will sum up experience gained since the national congress of the current Central Committee, and clearly set the tasks ahead. We believe that this conference will surely be a great impetus to strengthening the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party organizationally and ideologically and to creating a new situation of its work.

I would like to express my views on the present work for your reference, as follows:

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country's situation has been very good, becoming better and better. Our country is enjoying political stability and unity, steady economic development and prosperity, and its international prestige rising daily, and our people live and work in peace and contentment. Practice is the sole criterion for examining truth. The universally acknowledged great achievements made by our country fully prove that the CPC's line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is completely correct. Although various problems and difficulties still exist, they are problems that happen in the course of progress. We surely can enhance our achievements, overcome difficulties, and win new and greater victories if we further implement comprehensively the line laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, uphold the four cardinal principles and persist in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy.

Since early this year, we have made remarkable achievements in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, great changes have taken place in the political and ideological field, the rampant ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has been held in check, and the political situation of stability and unity has been consolidated and enhanced. These have ensured a smooth proceeding of the four modernizations and all reforms. Since the very beginning of the struggle, the CPC Central Committee has set a clear and definite policy of strictly limiting the struggle within the CPC. All democratic parties, working in coordination with the CPC, have done a great deal of effective work and put forward many useful suggestions. Facts prove that the decision made by the CPC Central Committee to wage the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is very necessary and its policies are completely correct. In the days to come, this work will go on in a deepening, sound, and protracted way.

What do we mean in a deepening ways and how do we do it? To sum up, we should firmly carry out education by positive examples, take various actions to do a painstaking work, theoretically provide correct answers to various practical problems which people are concerned about, make the four cardinal principles fully understood by people, and make the great majority of the people know why we must uphold the four cardinal principles and why we must not practice bourgeois liberalization.

When discussing the current work recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The unrest that occurred last year should not affect the reform and open policy, which should not only be adhered to but also be expedited." Therefore, it is a major task for the people all over the country to further promote reform in all fields of endeavor. It should be pointed out that the policies of reform, opening, and economic invigoration are the new contents added by the CPC to its line since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee. After the founding of the country, we set up a good basic socialist economic and political system. However, due to our failure to understand that China was still in the initial stage of socialism and due to our overemphases on "purity" and "speed," our leadership structure and managerial system were incompatible with the developmental level of China's social productive forces and seriously damped the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of the masses of people. Moreover, the backward economic foundations we inherited from old China plus the relatively short period of construction and errors in the work explain why China's social productive forces were lagging far behind the world's developed countries. After summing up the historical lessons, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee clearly pointed out that the only way to revitalize the Chinese economy is through reform.

Practical experience in reform during the last 8 years proves that our path of reform is correct and that it conforms with the reality in China and reflects the fundamental interests and demands of the hundreds of millions of people. China has just embarked on the road of reform, and there is still a long way to go. In the course of reform, there are interferences from both "leftists" and rightists. However, judging from the reform as a whole, it is the decades-long "leftist" habitual force that has often obstructed our road of advance. In a recent meeting with CSSR Premier Strougal, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In building socialism, it is imperative to develop productive forces. Poverty is not socialism, which we must adhere to. However, to continue to build socialism that is superior to capitalism, it is necessary first of all to eliminate poverty in socialism. The socialism we are building now is not yet up to standards. Only when we reach the level of intermediate developed countries by the middle of the next century will we be building genuine socialism and be justified to say "socialism is superior to capitalism." Therefore, development of productive forces should be the primary criterion for examining our work in all fields as well as the major foundation for avoiding "leftist" and rightist errors. Only through reform can China rapidly develop its social productive forces and demonstrate the superiority and attractiveness of socialism.

In a nutshell, the four cardinal principles and the policies of reform, opening, and economic invigoration are dependent on each other, and neither is dispensable. We must more conscientiously integrate the two basic components of the line pursued by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Since ushering in the new era, the CPC has formulated a series of correct principles and policies for consolidating and developing the Patriotic United Front. We will continue to carry out these principles and policies so that the united front can play an increasingly important role in the socialist modernization drive and the great undertaking of motherland reunification. China's modernization and comprehensive reform need political stability and unity, and the consolidation and development of the Patriotic United Front has always contributed to political stability and unity. History has repeatedly proved that the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and other democratic parties are important forces not only for China's modernization drive and Patriotic United Front but also for its political stability and unity. They are the CPC's trustworthy close friendly parties. The CPC will unwaveringly implement the principles "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe" in developing and perfecting multi-party cooperation led by the CPC. As the party in power, the CPC needs the supervision of all democratic parties and public figures with no party affiliation, and encourages their criticism of bureaucratism, power abuse, and other unhealthy practice among CPC cadres, as well as suggestions for improving the work, as the CPC's candid friends. Our party and state organizations at all levels will actively support all democratic parties in carrying out their work independently, creating necessary conditions for their work and going all out to help them solve practical problems in study, work, and everyday life.

The Chinese Peasants and Workers Party started its cooperation with the CPC at a relatively early stage, and has a glorious history of dedicating itself to the democratic revolution and socialist construction together with the CPC over a protracted time. We are convinced that in the new historical era, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party will tighten up its cooperation with the CPC; continue to display its superiority; and make new contributions to promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization and the comprehensive reform, further expanding the Patriotic United Front, and accomplishing the great undertaking of motherland reunification.

May the congress be a great success!

TIAN JIYUN'S SPEECH ON FOREST PROTECTION WORK

SK230338 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] In his important speech made after inspecting the firefighting work at primeval forests in the northern part of the region's Daxinganling, Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, pointed out that we should resolutely oppose bureaucracy, conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, improve our thinking, and substantially improve forest protection and fire prevention work.

On the evening of 20 June, in Hailar City Vice Premier Tian Jiyun made an important speech on issues concerning overcoming bureaucracy, fully understanding the important significance of forest protection and fire prevention work, and how to achieve the work.

Tian Jiyun said: Opposing and smashing bureaucracy is a task of primary importance to summing up the experiences and lessons gained from forest protection and fire prevention work. The catastrophic forest fire in Heilongjiang's Daxinganling has brought about serious losses to the people's life and property. The fire not only has burnt down 1 million hectares of forests but also has damaged the ecological balance and environment. The losses cannot be calculated by money, because we need 100 years to grow a tree but only 10 years to cultivate a man. Therefore, we should conscientiously sum up the experiences and lessons and upgrade our thinking and awareness. From now on, principal leaders of forestry departments and localities at all levels should place forest protection and fire prevention work in an extremely important position and should personally engage in the work in order to ensure that the country's forest reserves will not be damaged again.

With regard to forest protection and fire prevention work, Tian Jiyun said: Forestry cannot be developed if we emphasize deforestation to the neglect of afforestation or if we emphasize afforestation to the neglect of fire prevention work. From now on, we must combine afforestation and forest development with forest protection and fire prevention measures, and should link forest management with ways to prevent fires. Firebreaks should be built within a certain area according to ways conducive to fire prevention and forest management and development. Landing areas for firefighting planes should be built first among some selected primeval forest areas where conditions permit. Simultaneously, powerful forest police forces equipped with modern weapons and ranks of forestry staff members and workers with a certain degree of political awareness and professional abilities should be set up. Efforts should be made to define a system of personal responsibility for forest protection and fire prevention to ensure that the work is carried out strictly in accordance with law.

Together with principal responsible comrades of Hulun Buir League and the region's Forestry Administrative Bureau, Bu He, chairman of the regional government; and Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district, heard the speech.

After Vice Premier Tian Jiyun concluded his speech, Chairman Bu He put forward opinions on how to implement the guidelines of Vice Premier Tian's speech.

He said: The region's Daxinganling forest area accounts for more than 60 percent of the entire Daxinganling forest land. It is our important duty to protect the country's forest reserves. So, we must start from investigating and handling the perniciousness of bureaucracy to sum up the experiences and lessons in an effort to substantially improve our work.

The problems exposed through the region's forest protection and fire prevention work should immediately be solved so long as we are able to solve them. In regard to the problems that we cannot solve by ourselves, we should strive to cooperate with relevant state departments, including the Ministry of Forestry, in order to solve them, quickly. From now on, we should regard the management and development of forests and forest protection and fire prevention work as a kind of system engineering, and should substantially attend to it. At present, we should make persistent efforts to continue sorting out the dying fire of the fire sites and should grasp the opportunity to make artificial rainfall in order to be completely successful in fighting against the primeval forest fire in the northern part of the region.

Bu He, chairman of the regional government, arrived in Hohhot by plane at 0000 [local time] on 23 June.

GU MU DISCUSSES OPENING REFORMING COASTAL AREAS

OW220536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 17 Jun 87

[By XINHUA reporters Wang Weizhong and Xiao Huijia and XIAMEN RIBAO reporter Lin Yanxin]

[Text] Fuzhou, 17 Jun (XINHUA) -- During his recent inspection tour in Fujian, State Councillor Gu Mu pointed out that in coastal areas open to the outside world we must exert even greater efforts in carrying out reform.

Between 12 and 16 June, Gu Mu inspected the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and the coastal city open to the outside world -- Fuzhou, conducted investigation and study in some enterprises with foreign investments, and talked to the provincial and city leaders. He said: The situation in Fujian in general is fine. Work in various fields has been carried out quite well. This is the result of upholding the four cardinal principles and implementing the reform and open policy. What we should do next is further implement the various policies laid down by the central authorities; further strengthen our efforts in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world; bring into full play the favorable conditions of the coastal areas; and quicken our pace in developing the four modernizations program.

Gu Mu said: Fujian has adopted several major steps in opening to the outside world. Our experience has proven that such steps are correct. Infrastructures such as airports, harbors and telecommunication facilities have been developed. Fairly rapid progress has been made in the power industry in the past several years. All this provides favorable conditions for using foreign investments, importing technology, and developing the four modernizations program. Gu Mu said: In the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, there is imported equipment with a fairly high level of sophistication, and a new situation has prevailed for the development of export goods. Preliminary measures have also been taken in developing new products. All this is aimed at developing an export-oriented economy in the special economic zone. Gu Mu said: From now on, the special economic zone must pay attention to quality in importing technology from abroad. It must not attach importance only to quantity.

During his stay in Xiamen, Gu Mu also held a discussion with those of the enterprises responsible for foreign investments. He solicited their views and suggestions on the implementation of the "Regulations of the State Council in Encouraging Foreign Investments", and tried to understand their difficulties and problems in production and management.

Gu Mu stressed: China will not change its policy of opening to the outside world and encouraging foreign businessmen to make investments in China. Even if there are changes, they are only aimed at opening even wider to the world and making improvements.

He added: Right now, there are actually some specific problems regarding China's investment environment. However, these problems will definitely be solved following the development of the reform policy. From a long-term point of view, China has a stable society, abundant natural resources, and the largest prospective market in the world. Its investment environment is fairly ideal.

Gu Mu also called for efforts to improve work in dealing with Chinese residing overseas and bring into full play their role in helping China open to the outside world. He said: Many Chinese residing overseas originally hailed from Fujian. Among the Chinese living overseas, there are many entrepreneurs, financiers, and outstanding scientists, who play a considerably predominant role in financial circles and the technical field. We must value the enthusiasm of Chinese residing overseas in loving their motherland and hometowns, and offer them convenience to return to the motherland to make investments and run enterprises.

GU MU CHAIRS NINGBO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MEETING

OW231335 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The fifth meeting of the State Council's coordination group for the economic development of Ningbo was held in Ningbo on 22 June.

Gu Mu, state councilor and concurrently head of the State Council's coordination group for the economic development of Ningbo, presided over the meeting.

The meeting is primarily concerned with studying issues related to cataloging Ningbo City's development plans, key construction projects, use of foreign capital, expansion of Beilun Port, and delegation of port administration powers. It will also study the implementation of the projects concerned, and hold consultations on important items related to Ningbo's economic development.

At today's meeting, Wu Minda, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, delivered a report on cataloging Ningbo City's plans. Geng Dianhua, mayor of Ningbo City, reported on the city's economic work and key construction projects since the beginning of this year. Zheng Guangdi, vice minister of communications, delivered a report on further expansion of Beilun port.

LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL SERVICE FOR LIU JIPING

OW231341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- Liu Jiping, member of the Communist Party of China, member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, and former adviser to the Ministry of Culture, passed away in Beijing on 11 June at the age of 79 after failing to respond to medical treatment. A ceremony to bid farewell to Comrade Liu Jiping's remains was held today at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

Those who sent wreaths included Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Chen Pixian, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhen, Liu Lantao, Li Yimeng, Song Renqiong, Ji Pengfei, Huang Zhen, Cheng Zihua, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhou Gucheng, Rong Yicheng, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Chu Tunan, Gu Mu, Zhang Jingfu, and Zhang Aiping. The National CPPCC Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Nanjing City CPC Committee, the Nantong City CPC Committee, and the Rugao County CPC Committee also sent wreaths. Several hundred people including Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Hu Qiaomu, Chen Pixian, Deng Liqun, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Song Renqiong, Huang Zhen, Cheng Zihua, Zhao Puchu, and people of all walks of life attended today's ceremony. [passage omitted]

During his 60-year revolutionary career, Comrade Liu Jiping remained loyal to the party, the people, and the great cause of communism. He remained courageous and firm at all times, never cared about his own safety, or gave a thought to his own gains or losses. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he actively supported the party's line, principles, and policies, and firmly maintained political identity with the party Central Committee. He imposed strict demands on himself, earnestly practiced what he advocated, and maintained his revolutionary integrity in his later years.

XI ZHONGXUN WATCHES JILIN SONG-AND-DANCE TROUPE

OW231251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1339 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- The well-known song and dance ensemble of the Yanbian Korean Nationality Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province gave its premiere at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities in Beijing this evening.

Xi Zhongxun and Yang Jingren attended the performance. [passage omitted]

XI ZHONGXUN AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ZHANG YUANSHAN

OW231245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0627 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA) -- Comrade Zhang Yuanshan, member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, died of illness in Beijing on 7 June 1987, at the age of 95. A memorial service was held in Beijing today to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhang Yuanshan.

Xi Zhongxun, Liu Lantao, Zhu Xuefan, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Wang Guangying, Zhao Puchu, and Ye Shengtao attended the memorial service.

Sending wreaths were Comrades Deng Yingchao, Hu Yuewen, Fei Xiaotong, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, Wang Feng, and Qian Weichang, in addition to the National CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Western Returned Students Association, and the Suzhou City People's Government and City CPPCC Committee.

Also attending the memorial service were responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Standing Committee members and members of the National CPPCC Committee who reside in Beijing; responsible persons of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the Western Returned Students Association; as well as more than 300 acquaintances and friends of Zhang Yuanshan.

Comrade Zhang Yuanshan was from Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province. In 1911, he went to the United States of America to study chemistry at the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University. He returned in 1915. [passage omitted] In September 1949, Comrade Zhang Yuanshan attended the First CPPCC Plenary Session. After the founding of New China, he was appointed adviser of the Government Administration Council of the PRC Central People's Government and member of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth National CPPCC Committee.

XI ZHONGXUN GREETES NEW DICTIONARY PUBLICATION

OW211143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 19 Jun 87

[By reporter Li Guangkru]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA) -- "YING HAN CI HAI [English-Chinese dictionary]," a large reference book awaited by both Chinese and foreign users, has been completed and will be on sale soon.

A discussion meeting on its publication was held at the Xiyuan Hotel this morning. At the meeting, some scientists and linguists described it as China's "most complete and most authoritative" reference book. Xi Zhongxun, Yan Jici, Lei Jieqiong, and responsible comrades of some departments concerned attended the meeting. They congratulated its publisher, the National Defense Industry Publishing House. [passage omitted]

PROCURATOR GENERAL CONCLUDES XINJIANG INSPECTION

HK191102 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, has concluded his inspection of our region's procuratorial work and left Urumqi today by plane. He was seen off at Urumqi Airport by Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Ba Dai, and (Liang Fuying), leading comrades from the autonomous regional organizations.

During his stay in Xinjiang, Comrade Yang Yichen, accompanied by leaders of the autonomous regional [production and construction] corps, visited Turpan, Shihezi, Ili, and Kashi, called on local procuratorial cadres and policemen of all nationalities, listened to work reports, made investigations and studies, and issued a series of important directives on Xinjiang's political and legal work and particularly on procuratorial work. During his stay in Xinjiang, Yang Yichen also visited the Xinjiang office of the Eight Route Army, and the Revolutionary Martyrs' Mausoleum in Urumqi.

In his speech at yesterday morning's regional meeting of chief procurators, Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, stressed: We must carry out the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee through the promotion of procuratorial work, and do well in carrying out procuratorial work in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. [passage omitted]

ZHANG AIPING VIEWS PLA'S SUCCESSES, DEFICIENCIES

OW231149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- China will certainly attain its "grand goal of modernization of national defense and the Armed Forces" so long as it sticks to reform, according to Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping.

Zhang reviewed the successes the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has achieved since 1979 as a result of the implementation of the policies on reform and opening to the rest of the world.

"Now, China has built its own defense research and military production systems, and has solved problems in the weapons, both conventional and sophisticated, for its Ground Troops, Navy and Air Force, as well as in strategic nuclear missiles," he told XINHUA on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the founding of People's Liberation Army, which falls August 1.

However, he went on, the major issue the Army faces is still the contradiction between the "objective needs of modern war" and the "low modern standards of the Chinese Army."

He blamed the PLA's overstaffing on the previous over-emphasis on the danger of an imminent war, resulting from the long-standing influence of "ultra-left" ideas.

"We are far behind the developed countries in terms of the quality of weapons," he said, adding that the PLA's officers are older than their foreign counterparts, and their educational levels are low and their modern military knowledge inadequate.

"All these factors have prevented the PLA from improving rapidly," he said.

In 1975, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping urged the PLA to solve the problem of overstaffing, Zhang recalled, adding that the Central Military Commission announced two years ago that China would cut the size of the PLA by one million men.

China has shifted the focus of the Army buildup from preparations against an early, big and nuclear war to normal peacetime operations. "This shift in the guideline in no way means that we can slacken our efforts to promote the modernization of our country's national defense," he stressed.

Local wars have not stopped even for a single day since the end of the Second World War. In addition to the fighting going on on the Sino-Vietnamese border, there exist unstable factors along other borders, he said, noting that that's why China should not weaken its defense power.

The minister stressed the importance of better staff and simpler administration for the PLA modernization in peacetime, during which the state will not increase the military expenditure.

He listed the following measures to achieve the goal:

- Intensifying restructuring and training to make up for the inadequacy in weaponry;
- Concentrating limited military expenditure on the modernization of conventional weapons;
- Improving a limited and yet effective nuclear counterattack force; and
- Following the development of high technology to forecast developments in major weapons and their related production technology.

"China is strengthening its defense power with the sole aim of self-defense and upholding world peace," he observed.

He reviewed the successes in reforms made by the PLA over the past two years. The task of reducing the PLA numbers by one million men was accomplished; mechanized group armies were set up and field armies of Ground Troops were changed into group armies, air units of the Ground Force and Marine Corps were established; and the number of military area commands was cut from 11 to seven.

The minister said that the PLA is spreading the use of electronic and laser simulation appliances, and automated command systems. The PLA's capabilities of rapid response, coordinated operation and logistics backup keep improving.

"Moreover, we've made it a rule that all officers must be graduates of military academies," he said. At present, China has 100 military academies. All officers at the platoon and company levels have received two years' training and those at the regiment level and above are either academy graduates or college graduates.

"The future war will be a conventional war under the threat of nuclear weapons," he said. China is still behind the developed countries in weapons involving high technology, including microelectronics, new materials, lasers, infrared rays and invisibility.

"We must look this reality in the face and steadfastly carry out reforms to modernize China's national defense as soon as possible." he said.

PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ARMY-BUILDING IDEOLOGY

HK190619 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 3 Jun 87 p 1

[Report by Bu Qiaochu (2975 2884 0443): "The PLA General Political Department Issues a Circular on Education Concerning the Guiding Ideology in Building the Army"]

[Text] During the last 10 days of May, the PLA General Political Department issued a circular urging people to do extensive education work in the Army concerning the strategic change in the guiding ideology in building the Army.

The strategic change in the guiding ideology in building the Army, a policy put forth by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission nearly 2 years ago, is recalled in the circular, and it is pointed out that the change has been, as a whole, conducted in a very smooth way. [paragraph continues]

Practice proves that this policy put forth by the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission is entirely correct and is unanimously supported by the commanders and fighters of the whole Army. However, it should also be noted that during the preceding period, since people were busy implementing system reform, streamlining and reorganizing the units, and rectifying the party organizations, they did not have time to do systematic educational work for the units on this change. In order to equip cadres and fighters in the Army with a comprehensive and profound understanding of the policy of the central authorities, and make them further meet the demand of this change from ideological understanding to practical work, it is extremely necessary to do concentrated education work for the whole Army to gain a correct understanding of the strategic change in the guiding ideology in building the Army in compliance with the instruction given by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, at the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission in December last year. The various units should make specific plans in accordance with practical conditions, and arrange time for educational work to be implemented before the 13th party congress.

In the circular, it is demanded that in doing the educational work, the units should organize the cadres and fighters to seriously study the series of important expositions on the strategic change in the guiding ideology in building the Army given by the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. What should be studied in particular are the speeches made by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, at the forum and the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission in November 1984 and June 1985 respectively, and the speeches by Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, at the two enlarged meetings of the CPC Central Military Commission in 1985 and 1986 respectively. In addition, the "Decision of the CPC Central Military Commission Regarding the Political Work of the Army During the New Period" and relevant speeches addressed to foreign guests by leading comrades of the central authorities should also be studied in connection with the above speeches. We should make clear the foundation, spiritual essence, basic demands, and great significance of the change through these studies, and bring the thinking and activities of the cadres and fighters, particularly those of the leading cadres at all levels, in line with the policy of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.

In the circular, it is emphasized that cadres will be taken as the focal point in this educational work, and particular emphasis will be placed on cadres and organs at and above regimental level doing a good job in study. This issue needs to be taken as an important topic for cadres in the study of theory. Based on the study of documents, the grass-roots levels will be educated by leading cadres, who will explain by integrating focal points with practical conditions, seek unity of thinking, and clear away vague understanding through discussion. In the latter period of the educational work, various units can hold forums and seminars to discuss further how the work of the individual formation, system, department, and unit fits the strategic change, put forth demands, and strive to carry out the work well.

The PLA General Political Department has also printed and sent out the "Education Outline of the Strategic Change in the Guiding Ideology in Building the Army," compiled by the Propaganda Department of the PLA General Political Department.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS CONTRACTED RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK220621 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 87 p 5

[Article by Zuo Mu (0-46 3668): "On the Contracted Management Responsibility System"]

[Text] We have experimented with the contract system for 8 years in urban enterprise reform. There are now various kinds of contract systems, such as the contract of progressively increasing submitted profits, the contract of making up for losses, the contract on input and output, and the responsibility system in capital management. On the whole, these forms have achieved relatively good results: the production growth rate is relatively high; economic results are relatively good; the state's revenue has greatly increased; enterprises have enhanced their reserve strength; and workers' incomes have increased remarkably.

Like other business management forms the contract system also has its adaptability and limitations. How to understand and master them and let contracted management create conditions for, instead of setting obstacles to, reform at the next step is a new problem that should be studied seriously. Here I would like to give some of my opinions on theoretical understanding and the guiding principle for the contract system.

1. In the Immediate Future We Do Not Possess Conditions for Conducting Standardized Reform in Enterprises and Need To Adopt an Appropriate Transitional Form. [subhead]

Some comrades held that the contract system is not a standardized reform. Standardized reform means handling the relationship of distribution between the state and enterprises with one yardstick and turning enterprises into economic entities that operate independently and assume sole responsibility for their own profits and losses. But the contract system is different. The targets of contracts and the responsibility, power, and interest of the enterprises are not measured by the same yardstick. They are decided by each enterprise according to its own subjective and objective conditions and using different yardsticks. The state will take more from enterprises whose profit is large, take less from enterprises whose profit is small, and subsidize some loss-suffering enterprises. Enterprises that institute the contract system operate independently and assume sole responsibility for their own profits and losses to a certain extent. The practice over the past few years indicates that due to the irrational price system, poor market environments, and the lack of scientific macroeconomic management, enterprises lack a rational operational mechanism. If we conduct standardized reform under these conditions, we will cause large gaps between suffering and joy in different trades and different enterprises that are formed in an organic way. This appears to be equality, but in essence is inequality. Therefore, we must find some transitional forms under which enterprises not only have clear responsibility, power, and interest, but can also maintain a flexible regulatory mechanism in handling the relationships of interest between the state, collectives, and individuals. The contract system is a form of business management that has been developed to meet this kind of special need. It reflects a transition from the state's direct management of enterprises to indirect management, and from the state assuming all responsibility for profits and losses to enterprises operating independently and assuming sole responsibility for their own profits and losses.

The contract system confirms in the form of a contract the amount and progressive increase rates of the money submitted to the state. [paragraph continues]

This has not only ensured the state's financial revenue, but is also beneficial to enterprises. In the past, the money submitted by enterprises to the state was large yet unstable. This is harmful to bringing into play the enterprises' initiative and enthusiasm. If an enterprise is operated under a contract, the enterprise needs to submit to the state only the profit tax according to the contract, and may keep and use surplus profit. This can overcome the defect of whipping a quick ox and can ensure the interests of enterprises and workers. This will also encourage them to tap the enterprise's internal potential and improve economic results in an all-round way. The contract system is a relatively stable method under the situation in which the relationships of interest are unstable. The contract system, which is firm but gentle, is not a rigid system. When the state makes major readjustments in policies, it can change the targets accordingly. So the contract system plays a special role in the transition from the old to the new system.

We must make a concrete analysis of departmental contracting. In some management departments formed by special enterprises, contracted management may develop into a lasting and effective management system. The key to the success of departmental contracting lies in whether departments can assign their targets to enterprises in connection with the practical situation in their own departments, so as to arouse the enterprises' enthusiasm. After instituting departmental contracting, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry is responsible only for planning, and no longer arranges and distributes funds between enterprises. This is a good method. By doing so, departmental contracting will not affect enterprises' further reform, but can promote enterprises to upgrade the level of independent management and independent finance. On the whole however, how to genuinely delegate management power to enterprises and grass-roots units under the situation of departmental contracting remains a problem to be solved.

2. Instituting Contracts on Input and Output in Connection With Wages and Efficiency May Provide a New Road for Further Reform [subhead]

In recent years, the Ministry of Railway and other departments have instituted the contract system on input and output. Under this system, the state sets the level of retained profits and investment requirements, and the enterprises carry them out. In the past, whether transforming old or building new projects, and whether the projects are big or small, they were decided by the state and the money was provided by the state. As the money was provided by the state, so the units at low levels fought among each other to obtain the money and paid no attention to economic results. After instituting the contract system, enterprises have to decide by themselves on projects within their limits and raise funds by themselves to develop the projects. When spending their own money developing projects, enterprises would usually keep expenditure within their limits of income, adhere to careful calculations and strict budgeting, and pay attention to practical results. This provides an inspiration: Investment hunger is not incurable. The essential thing to make the investment structure rational and to integrate the responsibility, power, and interests of investors. According to the current situation in China, about 40 percent of fixed assets investment will turn into consumption funds. If fixed assets investment is well under control, then consumption funds can be controlled easily. The contract on input and output is a cursor in the new investment system, which is of great significance to reform of the investment and financial systems.

In the early period, after linking wages with economic results, there were indeed some defects.

In some trades and enterprises, due to inaccurate base figures; to a failure to clearly define the content of linking wages with economic results (for example, when some departments instituted the system of contracts on wages on the basis of 100-yuan output value, the factor of price increase had not been excluded from output value); and to poor business management (for example, some factories treated the output value of contractors as the output value of their own workers), there were large gaps between workers' wages. All these defects are not intrinsic attributes of the contract system, but are curable. On the whole, units that institute the contract system have controlled the increase rate in their wages and funds well. Since 1984, consumption funds have gone out of control several times, but wages in enterprises that institute the contract system, with wages related to economic results, increased with some restrictions, and their leaders could take all aspects into account. As there is a target linking workers' wages with economic results, it is hard to compare workers in these enterprises with those in other enterprises. Of course, linking wage increases with economic results is not a standardized reform either. The orientation for wage reform is to let enterprises decide their wage level and the form of wages and remuneration on their own. Contracting means autonomous distribution under the restriction of some contract targets and is still a transitional form toward autonomous distribution by enterprises.

3. A Comparison Between the Contract and Lease Systems [subhead]

Both contracting and leasing define the relationship between the owners and the operators in the form of a contract. They are similar in form, but are actually two different kinds of management forms and should be distinguished in concept. In the preceding stage, some areas lumped the two together. Naming it "the contracted lease system." This is worthy of discussion.

The differences between the lease system and the contract system needs to be further studied, but some points are very clear at present: 1) Leased enterprises further separate ownership from the right to operate, so the operators must assume full responsibility for the operation and management. As for the enterprises that are contracted for, ownership and the right to operate are separated appropriately and the contractors only assume the responsibilities as stipulated in the contracts. 2) During the lease period, the leaseholder has the right to receive all after-tax profits, newly-increased fixed assets formed by after-tax profit, and the enterprise's own circulating funds. Due to the above major difference between the contract system and the lease system, the contract system is relatively suitable for some small enterprises owned by the whole people and other small enterprises of local public ownership (owned by large collectives).

In the course of the experiment, letting well-operated enterprises contract for or lease those enterprises that suffered failure in market competition, is a new and good way to invigorate enterprises. For example, an optical instrument plant in Shijiazhuang City, which is an enterprise owned by the entire people, suffered losses for 5 consecutive years from 1980 to 1985. Its original fixed assets were 1.1 million yuan, but the accumulated loss in the 5 years reached as high as 687,000 yuan. At the end of 1985, the plant was leased by Hubei Machinery Plant, a large enterprise owned by the entire people in the city. Members for the optical instrument leading group were selected and decided by the leaseholder. The leaseholder should assume responsibility for plant management and product readjustment.

By relying on the leaseholder's strong points in talented people, technology, management, information, and funds, the optical instrument plant turned a loss into profit in one year. By the end of 1986, it achieved an output value of 950,000 yuan, an increase of 760 percent over the previous years. It made a profit of 640,000 yuan and increased its fixed assets by 180,000 in the year. The per capita annual income of workers increased by 212 yuan. In the case of enterprises owned by the entire people leasing each other, there is no transference of ownership. An enterprise contracting for or leasing another enterprise may be an effective method to save and transform backward enterprises on the premise of adherence to public ownership. This method should be encouraged. Not only can enterprises in one city contract for or lease each other as a pilot project, but enterprises in different areas and departments can also contract for or lease each other as a pilot project.

4. Take the Interests of the Whole Into Account and Correctly Handle the Relationship Between the State, Collectives, and Individuals [subhead]

The contract system pilot project has been carried out for years. Experience proves that taking the interests of the whole into account, ensuring steady increase in the state's financial income, and creating good conditions for next-step reform should become our important guiding thinking for promoting the contracted management system.

That enterprises contract for each other from the responsible departments has changed their previous relationship between higher and lower levels into the relationship between equal partners in commodity economy. This is a gratifying step toward enterprises' independent operation. Ensuring a steady increase in state financial income by instituting the contract system should become a principle that both responsible departments and enterprises should safeguard. First, the base figure in the contract should reflect the real situation in an enterprise. The experience in Beijing and other provinces and cities is: The base figure should not be reduced; there must be some room for an increased rate of profit tax submitted to the state; and enterprises must be encouraged to increase their economic results. In order to set reasonable base figures and increase rates, we may adopt the method of holding public discussions in a trade. Inviting representatives from other units of the same trade to assess an enterprise's production ability and discuss the terms of the contract before signing it is a good method for preventing abnormally high or low base figures and contract terms. We must do our best to avoid gaps between workers' labor remuneration resulting from abnormal base figures and contract terms, and must not engage in egalitarianism. If contracted enterprises increase their individual workers' income by improving their economic results resulting in gaps in labor remuneration, it should be considered reasonable.

Second, inside contracted enterprises it is necessary to properly handle the relationship between the leaders and workers. Experiences in pilot projects indicate that in large and medium enterprises, collective contracting can yield best results. Shoudou Iron and Steel Company was not contracted for from the state by individuals, but by all workers collectively through the company leading group. The target networks consisting of more than 1 million specific targets that were formed in the course of contracting were assigned by the company to each grass-roots unit and post. Everyone in the company has responsibility targets. These targets are contracted for level by level, and coordinate and depend on each other. As the wisdom and efforts of everyone are pooled to form a collective superiority, the production of this modernized large industrial enterprise is conducted in perfect order. [paragraph continues]

The experience of Shoudu Iron and Steel Company indicates that in the course of contracting for enterprises, we must not only attach importance to the role of entrepreneurs, but must also respect workers' initiative and enthusiasm.

The experiences of the pilot projects also indicate that in deciding wages and remuneration of enterprise leaders, setting an increase coefficient of the leaders' wages and remuneration with the average wage of the workers as a base figure is a relatively reasonable and feasible method. In the past, some enterprises used the method of participating in reducing profits to decide their leaders' wages, resulting in excessively high income for a handful of people. This method is not effective.

HUBEI'S GUAN DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION RESULTS

HK240143 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee held a meeting from 18 to 22 June to sum up party rectification work in Hubei. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national conference on summing up party rectification work, summed up rectification in Hubei, and focused on how to continue to do a good job in regular party building on the basis of party rectification.

The meeting held: Party rectification in Hubei, which began in January 1984, has now basically concluded. [passage omitted] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu delivered an important speech on stepping up regular party building on the basis of party rectification. Deputy Secretary Zhao Fulin conveyed the spirit of the national conference on summing up party rectification and delivered a summation. Deputy Secretaries Zhao Fulin and Qian Yunlu presided at the meeting.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: At present an important question facing the party committees at all levels is to take a fresh view of the condition of the party organizations and party members following the completion of party rectification. One party rectification cannot resolve all the problems in the party. We should certainly not think that everything is fine now that party rectification is completed. Party building is a long-term process of historical development. This systematic party rectification was only a new beginning and a good start in stepping up party building in the new period. We must meet the demands of the new situation by continually stepping up regular party building.

Guan Guangfu said: To step up party building, it is essential to have a clear idea on the fundamental tasks of party building. The most fundamental thing in party building in the new period is to grasp the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and grasp the two basic points of this line; one is to adhere to the four cardinal principles, and the other is to persevere to the general policy and principle of reform, opening up, and invigoration. At present, in accordance with the demand of the series of central documents, we must continue to deepen the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. At the same time, we must pay great attention to eliminating leftist ideological influence and breaking through the bindings of ossified concepts, so as to promote the deepening of reform.

After analyzing and expounding on the chief characteristics of party building in the new period, Guan Guangfu put forward the following specific demands on a number of items of work to be grasped well in regular party building in the province:

1. Study theory and step up education. Strengthening the party's ideological and theoretical building and enhancing the theoretical level and political quality of the party members is the cardinal link in strengthening party building. This is a long-term task facing the party organizations at all levels in the province. We must make unremitting efforts to organize the party members to study the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to study Comrade Xiaoping's thought. At present we must do a good job in organizing the study of the two books "Build socialism with Chinese characteristics" and "Adhere to the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization." We must extensively organize the party members to study the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and fully understand the two basic points of this line and their mutual relationship. We must also carry out education in party spirit.

2. Step up the building of the leadership groups at county-level and above. Since 1983, two big readjustments have been carried out in the leadership groups at and above county-level in accordance with the principle of four transformations of the cadre force. The readjusted leadership groups showed marked changes in age, educational standard, and professional knowledge. In the future, we must get a good grasp of building the leadership groups in line with the demand for stability, readjustment, strengthening, and improving standards put forward by Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the national conference on summing up party rectification work. We must readjust the few leadership groups where there are many problems which are affecting work, and where there has been no improvement despite the repeated work done on them. [passage omitted]

3. The whole party must work to improve party style, and party discipline must be strictly enforced. At present there are still outstanding problems of abuse of powers, bureaucratism, extreme individualism, and liberalism [Ziyou Zhuyi] among a few party members in the province. As soon as these problems are discovered, we must conduct criticism and education. We must not evade the contradictions and seek good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principles. We must not reduce major problems to minor and ignore minor ones completely. We must strictly investigate and deal with violations of law and discipline. [passage omitted]

4. Get a good grasp of building the party's grass-roots organizations. The building of the party's grass-roots organizations has been stepped up through party rectification, but there are still many problems. We must resolutely rectify backward party branches with many problems. Under the premise of ensuring quality, we must pay attention to recruiting into the party advanced and well-educated young people who work in the frontline of production.

All localities must pay attention to harmonizing the subordinate relationships of the party organizations.

5. Seriously step up the building of the party organizations in the leadership organs. The most fundamental thing in stepping up the building of the leadership organs is to get a good grasp of regular ideological education, put the party's political life on a sound basis, properly conduct criticism and self-criticism, and ensure clear distinction between right and wrong and between reward and punishment.

6. Strive to improve the building of the systems. The party organizations and members must organizationally observe the party's various systems. We must particularly stress democratic centralism and the principle of having the leaders take the lead. [passage omitted]

XIZANG'S WU JINGHUA STRESSES TASKS FOR TIBET

OW231203 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Party's task in the Tibet Autonomous Region is to develop social productive forces and promote the well-being of the local residents, Wu Jinghua, the regional party committee secretary, said.

Quoted in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today, Wu said adherence to the four cardinal principles (socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, leading role of the party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought) means upholding unity, patriotism and progress under the leadership of the Communist Party in Tibet. To develop the reform and the open policy, and enliven the economy it is necessary to unswervingly carry out the Central Committee's special policies and flexible measures for the region.

"These are the instructions of the central government to Tibet since 1980," Wu said at a recent regional Party Congress which concluded Sunday.

Reviewing the series of important instructions, delegates to the congress agreed that the Central Committee's principles and policies on Tibet are correct.

According to the delegates, as the influence of the "left" deviation still remains in the party's work, one should not underestimate it.

The congress called on party organizations at various levels to seek truth from facts in line with Tibet's local conditions; continuously eliminate the "left" deviation; and strengthen the national unity and uphold the country's unification.

XIZANG RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES LEFTISM

HK220215 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "An Important Meeting for Strengthening Party Building in Xizang in the New Situation"]

[Excerpts] The Xizang party representative conference, the focus of attention and concern of the party members and people of all nationalities in Xizang, has successfully concluded today after fulfilling all its agenda during the 5 days in session. This was an important meeting, held before the 13th National Party Congress, for electing the region's delegates to the congress and studying and making arrangements for party building in the region. The meeting seriously studied and discussed the important central instructions on work in Xizang. [passage omitted]

The fundamental task in party building in the region during the new period is to ensure the two basic points in the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and ensure the implementation of the central principles and policies for work in Xizang. Reviewing the progress of work in Xizang during the past 8 years, hosts of facts show that the CPC Central Committee's major principles for work in Xizang are correct, and the series of policy measures drawn up by the regional party committee in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's instructions and the actual situation in Xizang are correct. These correct principles and policies accord with reality and are supported by the people.

They have spurred the development of the productive forces. We do not need to change them, we should not change them, and we will certainly not change them. On the contrary, we will continue to implement them unswervingly.

The facts of the past 8 years also show that eliminating leftism is not something easily done. Leftism has had a profound influence on work in Xizang, and this problem has not been thoroughly resolved over a long period of time. We must therefore not underestimate leftist influence in Xizang. While conducting positive education in adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, we must in particular guard against the emergence of leftist tendencies. We must thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution and continue to eliminate leftist thinking.

The meeting focused on analyzing work and the situation in Xizang since launching positive education in adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization at the beginning of this year. Since there are great differences in the influence of bourgeois liberalization in Xizang compared with the interior, as soon as this struggle began, the regional party committee and the party organization at all levels upheld the principle of conducting positive education based on Xizang realities, and conducted a great deal of propaganda and education in view of the universal fear and worry over policy changes among the cadres and masses and patriotic figures.

Comrade Wan Li's important speech explicitly pointed out that in conducting positive education in adhering to the four cardinal principles in Xizang, the focus should be on conducting positive patriotic education in upholding party leadership, preserving the unity of the motherland, and strengthening nationality solidarity. This further clarified our thinking.

However, we must also realize that leftist tendencies emerged due to the fact that a few comrades in the previous period set adhering to the four cardinal principles against reform and opening up, and some erroneous views of adopting an attitude of doubt and reserve toward the central principles on work in Xizang appeared, causing very great ideological confusion among the cadres and masses.

An important task currently confronting the party organizations at all levels in Xizang is to resolutely turn this ideological confusion around and to bring the thinking of the cadres and masses into line with the series of important central instructions on work in Xizang. [passage omitted]

NEI MONGGOL REGIONAL CYL CONGRESS ENDS 23 JUN

SK240326 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] After successfully fulfilling all items on the agenda, the Eighth CYL Congress of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region concluded in Hohhot City on the morning of 23 June. By holding high the banner of unity and construction and in line with the major subject of dedicating their youth to making the region prosperous, the congress earnestly summed up the basic experience gained in the youth movements and CYL work over the past 5 years and drew up basic tasks for youth movements and CYL work in next 5 years. During the congress the delegates earnestly heard, discussed, and approved the work report given by the seventh regional CYL Committee. On the basis of fully developing democracy and extensively carrying out deliberations and consultations, they elected the 8th CYL Committee of the autonomous region and the region's delegates to the 12th National CYL Congress.

The congress was a lively meeting full of unity, democracy, and enthusiasm. Zeng Xiangwen, executive chairman of the congress, presided over the closing ceremony held on the morning of 23 June, at which the delegates unanimously approved with warm applause the resolution on the work report given by the seventh regional CYL Committee. During the congress, Luosang, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central CYL Committee, delivered a speech in which, on behalf of the Central CYL Committee, he extended warm congratulations on the occasion; and after fully acknowledging the industrious work done by the CYL organizations at all levels and the youths of various nationalities throughout the region in building the two civilizations, pointed out that the Central CYL Committee hopes that all members of the CYL Committees at all levels and the youths of various nationalities, under the leadership of the regional party committee and the regional People's Government, should unwaveringly uphold the four cardinal principles, continuously enhance their capability of resisting and opposing bourgeois liberation, and should accurately understand and implement the party's line, principles, and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In carrying out the practice of conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and building the four modernizations, they should industriously engage in study, wage arduous struggle, and reach maturity.

At the closing ceremony, the Young Pioneers walked up the rostrum amid the strains played by the military band to present bouquets to the participating leading personnel from the Central CYL Committee and the regional-level organs, including Luosang, Tian Congming, Keligeng, Chao Luomeng, Zhao Zihong, and Zhang Fenglin.

Sun Choushan delivered a closing speech in which he stated: In line with the region's 5-year target of development and the new situation in which the drive to conduct reforms and to carry out construction is being deepened day after day, the congress has put forward the basic tasks for youth movements and CYL work. CYL members and youths of various nationalities should unite to dedicate their youth to building the region into an area full of wealth, unity, and developed civilization. The congress is an oath-taking rally in which more than 6 million CYL members and youths of various nationalities have been mobilized to bravely march toward the region's glorious goal of building modernization. It will certainly have a far-reaching influence on encouraging the CYL members and youths of various nationalities to make contributions to having the region become prosperous and to make progress in the region's program of building the two civilizations. Henceforth, the most important mission for CYL organizations at all levels is to implement creatively the tasks adopted at the congress according to the spirit of conducting reforms and by taking practical action in pioneering the road of advance and to further create a new situation in CYL work.

RECTIFICATION, ELECTIONS DISCUSSED IN LIAONING

SK240415 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] The Liaoning provincial conference of party delegates opened in Shenyang on the morning of 23 June. There are three items on the agenda of this conference, namely, the election of delegates to the 13th National Party Congress and the election of additional members to the provincial party committee, the summing up of the provincial party rectification work, and the arrangements for the current work.

The first meeting of the conference was held on the morning of 23 June, which was presided over by Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee. The 465 delegates attending the meeting unanimously adopted the election methods of the Liaoning provincial conference of party delegates. The election methods stipulate the election should be carried out via secret balloting; in the election of delegates to the 13th National Party Congress, we should first conduct a preliminary election by voting from a larger number of candidates, and then we should submit the namelist of suggested candidates to a formal election; and the number of candidates for the election of additional members of the provincial party committee should be equivalent to the number of persons to be elected as additional members.

Sheng Wen, director of the Organization Department of the provincial party committee, gave an explanation on the situation in discussing the suggested namelist of candidates for the election of Liaoning provincial delegates to the 13th National Party Congress, and on the election additional members of the 6th Liaoning provincial party committee. He said: The 13th National Party Congress will be held this October. The province's suggested namelist of candidates to the 13th National Party Congress is composed of 75 persons, exceeding the central assigned quota by 23 percent. While determining this namelist, we have paid attention to the wide-ranging nature of the composition of delegates and the ability of the candidates of delegates to discuss official business. In addition, we have also given proper consideration to the proportion of delegates from various localities. While considering recommending candidates from the workers on the frontline, we have also given proper consideration to veteran party members who have retreated to the second and third line, firmly kept to the demand of generally not selecting those who have assumed the posts of NPC deputies or the National CPPCC Committee, paid special attention to examining the political awareness of the candidates, conscientiously investigated their behavior in the various stages of the Great Cultural Revolution and their attitude toward the line, principles, and policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, and strictly guaranteed their political soundness.

He also said: In view of the fact that over the past 2 years, due to the readjustment of leading bodies, some newly assigned city party committee secretaries are not members of the provincial party committee, we suggest that this conference of party delegates select additional members.

Beginning on the afternoon of 23 June, delegates held group discussions on the namelists of candidates to the 13th National Party Congress to be elected as additional members of the provincial party committee.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN APPROVES NATIONAL SECURITY LAW

OW231614 Taipei CNA in English 1532 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Taipei, June 20 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's [ROC] national security bill, the focus of much public attention over the past few months, was finally approved by the Legislative Yuan Tuesday after a third reading, thus clearing the way for the lifting of the emergency decree. [passage omitted] Major contents of the bill's ten articles are:

-- Article One: The purpose of the law is to maintain national security and social stability. Other laws shall apply if not included in this law;

-- Article Two: People's assemblies and associations shall not violate the constitution, advocate communism or the division of the national territory law.

-- Article Three: People should apply to the Entry and Exit Bureau of the National Police Administration of the Interior Ministry for entry and exit permits; no one will be allowed to enter or leave ROC territory without permission. The Entry and Exit Bureau can refuse to issue exit and entry permits to those who (a) have been convicted of crimes and have not served their jail terms, are wanted by the authorities, or are prohibited from leaving the country by law enforcement units; (b) are suspected, from sufficient evidence, of disturbing national security or social stability, (c) are restricted from entering or leaving the country in accordance with other laws. Reasons for refusing to grant entry and exit applications and remedy procedures should be stated clearly in writing for the applicants.

-- Article Four: If necessary, police authorities shall conduct security checks on inbound and outbound tourists, vessels, aircraft, other transportation vehicles, their crews and cargos. [passage indistinct] Restrictions on construction projects can be made for such areas. Land taxes for these restricted areas should be reduced or eliminated.

-- Article Six: Those who enter or leave ROC territory in violation of Article Three of the law will be sentenced to no more than three years in prison, detention, and/or a maximum fine of NT dlers 90,000; those who refuse or evade police security checks without justifiable reasons will be sentenced to no more than six months in prison, detention, and/or a fine of less than NT dlers 15,000.

-- Article Seven: Those who violated Article Five of the bill by entering, leaving, or undertaking construction projects in restricted areas will be sentenced to imprisonment for up to six months, detention, and/or a maximum fine of NT dlers 15,000.

-- Article Eight: Civilians will not be subject to court martial; military personnel who commit offenses covered by Article 61 of the Criminal Code but not included in the special laws of the armed forces may not be tried by military tribunals.

-- Article Nine: After the lifting of the emergency decree, (a) trials of civilians by military tribunals begun while the emergency decree was in effect will be turned over to civilian courts, (b) those who have already been convicted by military tribunals may not appeal to civilian courts without justifiable reasons; and (c) military convicts who have not yet served or who are serving their sentences will continue to serve their sentences under the jurisdiction of civilian prosecutors.

-- Article Ten: Details and the date for implementing the national security law shall be determined by the Executive Yuan.

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